The People's Korea

No. 1,264 EVERY SATURDAY OCTOBER 26, 1985 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) 1985年8月22日第3种邮政登记

Romanian Leader Backs DPRK On Peace Proposals and Olympic Games

Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu expressed full support for the proposals made by Pyongyang to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and promote national reconciliation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said, "..... I reaffirm the full support of the Romanian Communist Party and socialist Romania to the initiatives put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and hold dialogue of various forms between the two parts of Korea."

He also said that "these initiatives are reasonable and justifiable and will open the path to the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea."

He made these remarks in his speech made at a Pyongyang mass rally held at the Kim Il Sung Square on October 14. **(See page 2)**

The October 12-15 official goodwill visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to Korea produced many results.

A joint press communique issued before Mr. Ceausescu left Pyongyang said, "The Romanian side highly estimated and actively supported the initiative of the DPRK for cosponsor of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea." **(See joint press communique on page 3)**

The DPRK and Romania has signed a long-term agreement on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic (RSR) till 2000.

President Kim Il Sung signed the agreement with his Romanian counterpart.

The two countries also signed a 1986-1990 agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the government of the DPRK and the government of the RSR.

The Romanian leader was invited by President Kim Il Sung. This was his fourth visit to Korea. He visited the DPRK in 1971, 1978 and 1982.

President Kim Il Sung in his speech at the Pyongyang mass rally stressed that the peaceful solution of the Korean question is posed as an important matter in defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world. **(See page 2)**

"Proceeding from their national duty to the Korean people and their mission to mankind at the present time," President Kim said, "Our party and the government of the Republic are making every possible effort to settle the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiation."

The proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by him at the 6th Congress of the WPK and those for the tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks Pyongyang put forward recently are just and reasonable suggestions for the peaceful solution to the reunification question of the country, the President said.

President Kim Il Sung in his official speech charged the United States with adopting "two Koreas" policy to perpetuate the division of Korea.

He also accused Seoul of aggravating the tension while advocating north-south confrontation, "although they are talking about dialogue and reunification."

"If the south Korean authorities really want national reunification, they should give up their policy of following the United States, which runs counter to the demand of the times and the aspiration of the people, and should return to a position of national independence and approach the north-south dialogue with a sincere attitude," said President Kim.

While stressing the need to establish a new international economic order, the Korean leader said the heavy foreign debts of the developing countries are a product of the old international economic order.

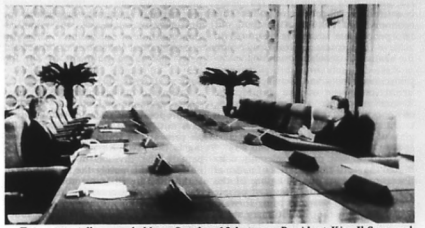
Korea and Romania in the joint press communique expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit talks to be held in Geneva will produce affirmative results to justify the desires of the world's peace-loving people.

President Ceausescu in his speech backed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorvachev on his proposal to reduce nuclear weapons 50 percent.

"We welcome initiatives and steps put forward by the Soviet Union and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on unilateral moratorium on the development of nuclear missiles and all testings of such weapons, reducing nuclear weapons 50 percent and stopping the militarization of outer space," said the Romanian leader.

President Ceausescu invited President Kim to pay an official goodwill visit to the RSR.

"The invitation was accepted with pleasure and it was agreed to set the date of the visit later," said the press communique.



Tete-a-tete talks were held on October 13 between President Kim Il Sung and Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Romanian Socialist Republic. (KCNA Radio-photo)

Proposal to Co-host 24th Olympiad Deserves Consideration: Beijing

Ma Yuzhen, Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of China, in his news briefing in Beijing on October 9, reconfirming China's support for Pyongyang's proposal that the Seoul Olympic Games be equally co-hosted by north and south Korea, said, "We consider that the DPRK's proposal for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad by the north and the south of Korea is worthy of serious consideration."

He also stated, "If this proposal is realized, it will contribute toward easing the situation on the Korean Peninsula and achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea. We are pleased with the contact between the International Olympic Committee and the north and the south of Korea in this connection. We hope that it will yield an affirmative result."

This was the second time that China publicly expressed its stance of supporting Pyongyang's initiative, while, prior to his briefing, the Chairman of the Chinese Olympic Committee sent a letter dated September 19 to IOC President J.A. Samaranch, calling for deep consideration of the proposal.

So far, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Romania and Madagascar have ex-

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Pyongyang's Bid for Reunification Backed at United Nations

Delegates from various countries the world over supported the DPRK's position on reunifying the 4-decade-splitted Korean nation in a peaceful manner and free from external interference, on the basis of the will of Korean people themselves, at the 40th United Nations General Assembly, which opened on October 17 in New York, according to the Korean Central News Agency.

The current world body session will hear commemorative speeches by over 80 state leaders and is to be attened by high-ranking officials of 159 member nations.

The Ukrainian delegate expressed solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle to clear south Korea of U.S. forces, achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea and convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The Lao. delegate said that Laos supported the DPRK proposals for the withdrawal of foreign forces from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign interference.

The Vietnamese delegate, recalling that the "two Koreas" plot is being stepped up and the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea is continuing, referred to the significance of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Ethiopian delegate held that the foreign forces must get out of south Korea and the foreign military bases there be dismantled and expressed the conviction that this would accelerate the course of Korea's reunification.

The Guinean delegate expressed Guinea's full support to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The Zimbabwean delegate supported the proposal of the DPRK for three-way talks, saying that peace and security could not be expected on the Korean Peninsula under condition of the presence of foreign forces and deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea.

The Benin delegate demanded the withdrawal of foreign forces from south

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Pyongyang Seeks to Ease DMZ Strain

The 475th meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on October 14 at the proposal of the Pyongyang side. The meeting was held behind a closed door. The secretary of the Korean side answered questions put by a KCNA reporter after the meeting. Following are excerpts from his answers:

The meeting discussed the question of narrowing the gap between the "proposal for security in and withdrawal of arms from the headquarters area of the military armistice commission" put forward by our side at the MAC meeting on July 29 and the assertion of the U.S. side.

We made the proposal for security measures in the MAC headquarters area in order to ease the tension there, create a strict guarantee against a grave conflict, especially to ensure safe and favorable circumstances for the activities of those participating in north-south talks and guarantee safe activities to the armistice supervising bodies.

We also proposed a sharp cut of the number of the guards in the MAC headquarters area and Joint Security Area (JSA).

We consider that the security and order there can be maintained with far less personnel than now. So we pro-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Peace Overtures Reflect Our Sincere Efforts to Reunify Country Peacefully at All Costs

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 14 made a speech at the Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic. He said:

The treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded in Bucharest in 1975 was of extremely great importance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania. On the basis of this treaty, over the past ten years these friendly and cooperative relations have been flowered more beautifully in all spheres of politics, the economy and culture. At present our two peoples are advancing vigorously to achieve their common ideal firmly joining hands and closely cooperating.

Rallied closely around the Romanian Communist Party and convinced of the bright prospects of the future, the Romanian people are today making energetic efforts to implement with credit the decisions of the 13th Congress of the party and to build a socialist society developed in an all-round way.

This year our people solemnly celebrated the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and of the founding of the party. By leading the masses of people for the past 40 years to press forward forcefully with the revolutionary struggle and construction work, our party has turned our once backward country into a socialist state possessed of solid independent national economy, brilliant national culture and powerful self-reliant defence capabilities.

Proceeding from their national duty to the Korean people and their mission to mankind at the present time, our party and the government of the Republic are making every possible effort to settle the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiations. The proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by our party at its Sixth Congress and those for the tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks we put forward recently are just and reasonable suggestions for the peaceful solution to the reunification question of our country. They also clearly reflect the sincere efforts of our party and the government of our Republic to reunify the country peacefully at all costs.

Owing to the machinations of separatists at home and abroad, however, our proposals for peaceful reunification have not brought about a desired result. At present the United States is persisting in the "two Koreas" policy to perpetuate the division of our country. Following this policy the south Korean authorities are in fact embarking upon the road of aggravating the tension while advocating north-south confrontation, although they are talking about dialogue and reunification. If the south Korean authorities really want national reunification, they should give up their policy of following the United States, which runs counter to the demand of the times and the aspiration of the people, and should return to a position of national independence and approach the north-south dialogue with a sincere attitude.

The urgent question facing mankind at present is to prevent a new world war and safeguard peace.

Talking openly to annihilate socialism by means of "military superiority," the imperialists who are pursuing the ambition of world supremacy are increasing armaments on a large scale, expediting the production and deployment of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons and persisting in the adventurous "star wars" programme so as to expand the arms race to the space. Because of the imperialists' war policy and manoeuvres for increasing nuclear weapons, the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is growing as the days go by and peace and security are being destroyed in many parts of the world.

Today, there is the danger of a possible new world war in all areas of the world – Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Southern Africa and Central America. Once a new war breaks out in any region of the globe, it will easily be expanded into a worldwide thermonuclear war. The present situation calls on all mankind to take part as one in the struggle to prevent war and defend peace.

Socialism is a great stronghold of peace. The socialist countries must counter jointly and in firm unity the plots of the imperialists for aggression and war, and thus frustrate their reckless ambition for aggression.

Although the danger of a new world war is great, it is not fatal. The world's peace-loving forces are incomparably superior to the imperialist forces of aggression. If all the peace-loving forces over the world including the socialist countries, the international communist movement and the non-aligned movement pool their efforts in their struggle, they will be able to check and frustrate the imperialist machinations for aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

The communist party and government of Romania consistently pursue the policy of opposing war and defending peace and make strenuous efforts to protect peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. We highly appreciate and fully support the efforts made by the party and government of Romania to remove the danger of a nuclear war from Europe, to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and to guarantee peace and security in Europe and the world.

An important thing in the domain of the international relations at present is to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new, equitable one.

The heavy foreign debts of the developing countries which are raised as a serious political problem in the international arena at present are also a product of the old international economic order. The socialist countries, non-aligned states and Third World countries should fight jointly against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for the abolishment of the old international economic order and the establishment of a new, fair one.

Under the uplifted banner of independence, friendship and peace in the future, too, as in the past, our party and the government of the Republic will fight resolutely to oppose war and defend peace in unity with the socialist, non-aligned and Third World countries and in concert with all the peace-loving forces around the world, and will make every effort to bring into being a new, impartial international economic order.

What Is Important Is to Remove Nuclear Weapons from Earth and Outer Space Before It's Too Late

Speech of President Nicolae Ceausescu

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, spoke at the Pyongyang mass meeting held on October 14 at the Kim Il Sung Square. He said:

Availing myself of this opportunity, I reaffirm the full support of the Romanian Communist Party and socialist Romania to the initiatives put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and hold dialogue of various forms between the two parts of Korea, and consider that these initiatives are reasonable and justifiable and will open the path to the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

Firmly united around the Romanian Communist Party the Romanian people are vigorously struggling to successfully finish the present Five-Year Plan, fulfil the eighth Five-Year Plan for 1986-1990 and the far-reaching targets set forth at the 13th Party Congress and go over to the implementation of the program of building a multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania to communism.

We have made consistent efforts to develop relations with all socialist countries, overcome differences among some socialist countries and strengthen cooperation and unity with socialist countries, because we believe that this is the most important factor in successfully building socialism, enhancing the prestige and influence of socialism and for progress and world peace.

And we are closely cooperating with the developing and non-aligned countries to expand relations with them and ensure their socio-economic development. This is an important factor in the struggle for the freedom and independence of all peoples against imperialism and new and old colonialism.

We are developing relations with developed capitalist countries and all the countries of the world irrespective of differences in social system in the spirit of peacefulco-existence.

We firmly underlay the international relations with the principle of complete equality, national independence, sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and reciprocity and principles of renouncing the use of strength and the threat of strength and respecting the rights of all peoples to freely choose socio-economic development without any outside interference.

What is important first of all today exposed to the nuclear danger is to display a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the people and for all states, nuclear weapon possessing states in particular, to make all efforts to stop the arms race and remove nuclear weapons from the earth and the outer space before it is too late.

We welcome initiatives and steps put forward by the Soviet Union and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on unilateral moratorium on the deployment of nuclear missiles and all testings of such weapons, reducing nuclear weapons 50 percent and stopping the militarization of outer space.

The realization of such proposals will be a big step towards reaching a pertinent understanding in deepening trust and completely removing nuclear weapons from Europe and the rest of the world.

We consider that since the nuclear weapons pose a threat to peace in the whole world, all the people of the world, particularly European countries should take a more positive stand and invigorate their actions so that the results of the Geneva talks and the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting slated for November will justify the hope and expectation of mankind to go over to disarmament and removal of the danger of a catastrophic nuclear war.

While strengthening cooperation among the Balkan countries, Romania is determinedly struggling to turn this region where our country is situated into a zone of peace and good neighbourhood free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

We support the establishment of such nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and other parts of the world.

In this spirit Romania proposed at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly to adopt a solemn appeal demanding that all countries engaged in military conflicts immediately stop battles and solve their problems by means of talks and a solemn resolution calling for refraining from using strength and interfering in other country's affairs in any way.

Romania calls for liquidating the situation of underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order on the basis of complete equality and fairness in the relations between states and resolutely struggles to this end.

In this sense, our country put forward a series of concrete proposals to comprehensively settle the situation of underdevelopment of developing countries including their stupendous foreign debts and solve these problems at an international conference between developed countries and developing countries to be held under the sponsorship of the United Nations.

Joint Press Communique On Results of DPRK Visit By Romanian President

Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) — A joint press communique on the results of the visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the Democratic people's Republic of Korea was published on October 15.

Follows the full text of the joint press communique:

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from October 12 to 15, 1985.

While staying in Korea, the guests from Romania were accorded the warmest welcome and cordial hospitality by the party, government and people of Korea. This strikingly demonstrated the traditional fraternal friendship and unity between the parties, countries and people of Korea and Romania.

During the visit, official talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

At the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding, the two sides informed each other of socialist construction in their respective countries and exchanged views on further consolidating and developing the brotherly friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and on the present international situation and important pending issues of the international communist and working-class movements.

The two sides expressed particular satisfaction with the continued strengthening and development of the great and solid friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples in the spirit agreed upon at repeated meetings and talks between the heads of party and state of the two countries and in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between Korea and Romania, particularly on the basis of the intimacy forged long ago between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Particularly appreciating the indestructible friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries which have reached a high stage on the principle of complete equality, mutual trust and respect and on the basis of the common ideal and purpose for socialist construction and defence of peace, both sides expressed a firm determination to make all their efforts to continue to expand in depth these relations in various fields including politics, economy and culture.

The two sides, expressing particular interest in the present stage of Korea-Romania economic relations and the prospect for their development, pointed to the positive results achieved in this field up to date and decided to strive ever for the vigorous growth of the trade exchange and collaboration in production on the basis of the solid and long-term foundation and the principle of mutual benefit in keeping with rich possibilities of the two peoples in successfully building socialism.

Proceeding from the hope to newly deepen the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries at present and in the future, the two sides concluded a long-term agreement on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic till 2000.

During the visit, a 1986-1990 agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic was also signed.

The two sides confirmed with great satisfaction that the stand of the DPRK and that of the RSR in exchanging views on international problems of common concern are identical.

The urgent problem facing mankind at present is to put an end to the arms race, realise disarmaments, nuclear disarmaments in particular, avert a new world war and safeguard peace.

The two sides expressed apprehensions about the extreme aggravation and complication of the international situation and the daily growing danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war.

In order to prevent the holocaust of a new world war, a thermonuclear war and defend world peace and security, the two sides stressed that it is important for the world's progressive people to vigorously wage the anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement in firm unity and expressed the belief that if all peace-loving forces unite and resolutely struggle, they can certainly check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

For easing international tension and safeguarding peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of th world, the two sides held that the arms race and nuclear weapons buildup which are going on on a large scale should be stopped, the confrontation and complete abolishment of nuclear weapons and universal disarmaments be realized, military blocs be dissolved, aggressive military bases and foreign troops be withdrawn from others' territories, nuclear-free zones, peace zones be established in Northeast Asia, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean region, in the Balkans, northern and central European regions and various other regions of the world, they be consistently expanded, particularly the manoeuveres to militarize the outer space be thoroughly checked.

In this connection, the two sides expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit talks to be held in Geneva will produce affirmative results to justify the desires of the world's peace-loving people.

Expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle against the "two Koreas" plot and for making all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and realize reunification independently and peacefully without any outside interference, the Romanian side actively supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal for tripartite talks and all proposals to hold wide-range dialogue and negotiations between the north and the south of Korea put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Romanian side highly estimated and actively supported the initiative of the DPRK for cosponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea.

The Korean side expressed active support and solidarity for the just stand and efforts of the Romanian Socialist Republic to remove the serious danger of a nuclear war which has been created in Europe and the world over, stop the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and realize their withdrawal, remove all nuclear weapons and convert the Balkans into an area of cooperation and good neighbourhood without nuclear weapons.

The two sides strongly called for removing the use of strength and the threat of strength and solving all conflicts and disputes among states only by political methods and through negotiations in the international relations.

And they pointed to the necessity to make all efforts to observe the right of equality, the sacred independence, sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs, the renouncement of the use of strength and the threat of strength, reciprocity and the principle of ensuring the rights of all nations to develop freely and independently without any outside interference in relations among states.

The two sides reaffirmed the militant solidarity with the people's struggle against imperialism, new and old colonialism, racism and the apartheid and supported the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples' struggle to consolidate national independence and safeguard the independent development of their countries.

The two sides stressed it is necessary for all the countries to make joint efforts to take a steadfast step for the comprehensive solution of the problem of fabulous foreign debts which hamper the economic and social progress of the developing countries and their underdevelopment and thus settle this problem, liquidate the old inequitable relations between countries and establish a new international economic order.

Expressing satisfaction with the excellent cooperation existing between the two countries in the international affairs, the two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation between Romania and Korea in the international organisations and international meetings.

Availing themselves of this occasion the two sides reaffirmed the determination of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party to continue to develop the relations between the two parties and the hope of the two parties to expand in the future, too, cooperation among communist and workers' parties, socialist parties, national liberation movements and other progressive parties and forces on the basis of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for each party's rights to independently shape policies in accordance with the situation of each country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, extended warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the WPK founding, an event of decisive significance in the life and destiny of Korea and the friendly Korean people.

Considering that the official goodwill visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become another epochal occasion in further consolidating and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and made a great contribution to the unity and cohesion among socialist countries and the promotion of the international communist movement and the cause of socialism and peace, the two sides expressed satisfaction with this.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung for the warm welcome and kind hospitality accorded him during his visit to the DPRK.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official goodwill visit to the RSR.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure and it was agreed to set the date of the visit later.

EDITORIAL

Co-hosting 24th Olympiad Will Safeguard Idea of Peace & Friendship

In relation to the problem of co-hosting the 24th Olympiad in 1988, a joint meeting of members of the IOC (International Olympic Committee) and delegates of the north-south Korean Olympic committees was held on Oct. 8 and 9 in Lausanne, Switzerland. At the meeting Seoul rejected Pyongyang's proposal to save the Olympic movement from facing a crisis by the north and south co-hosting the 1988 summer Olympics. Therefore, no agreement was reached. But the meeting decided to meet again on next January 8 in the same place.

At the meeting, the north side proposed 7 items including formation of a single team of the two sides, the hosting of half of the Games in north and south respectively and formation of a north-south joint standing organization to ensure a successful co-hosting of the Olympics. Meanwhile, the south side insisted on a "proposal to host a part of the Games in Pyongyang."

The IOC commented on the result of the meeting, saying, "There was some progress in the co-hosting problem but it is necessary for both sides to talk more in order to reach an agreement." However, some Japanese newspapers said that the north side's proposal contained an "attractive" content and "the meeting was fruitful in that it decided to continue future north-south talks, including the next January meeting. (The Asahi Shimbun)"

We stress again that the south side should accept Pyongyang's proposal with an sincere attitude and contribute to the development of the Olympic movement.

Holding the Olympiad in one part of the divided country means conspiring with the south Korean and U.S. authorities in their "two Koreas" policy.—This means complicating the idea of Olympiad with politics.

The Moscow (1980) and Los Angeles (1984) Olympiads resulted in an "abnormal hosting" because politics intervened. Needless to say, this lesson should be learned lest the 1988 Olympic Games should repeat their failures.

The DPRK proposal to co-host the Olympiad has been received with strong support from the countries which hope to develop the Olympic movement as a symbol of peace. Soviet, Chinese and Cuban leaders have already expressed strong support for the "co-hosting" proposal and the number continues to increase day by day.

Ignoring this proposal would mean pouring cold water on the north-south dialogue and exchange which are now under way.

We repeatedly emphasize that the north-south co-hosting proposal is just the key to making the Olympic Games successful which is supposed to be held for the lofty ideas of peace, reconciliation, friendship and cooperation.

Rodong Sinmun on Li's Remarks at UN

Rodong Sinmun October 7 raps at the anti-communist and splittist tirade let loose by south Korean foreign minister Li Won Gyong before reporters in New York on October 4.

Opposing the north's proposition that Korea should enter the United Nations after her north and south are reunified, Li Won Gyong protested that "it is impossible" for the north and the south "to be reunified into one," the south "will never be subjugated by communism", but "will fight it, no matter what the cost".

The paper summarily says:

It must not go unnoticed that such ill-boding words easily rolled off the tongues of the man who claims to be in charge of south Korean "foreign affairs" at a time when multi-channel dialogue is in progress between north and south for promoting national reconciliation and unity and accelerating a peaceful reunification of the country in disregard of the difference in ideology, idea and system.

This is a treacherous outpouring revealing the true color of the Chon junta seeking only confrontation and division, not national unity and reunification.

They contended that reunification is impossible because of the presence of different systems in the north and the south.

Then we cannot help asking his clique what they are having dialogue with us for.

We insist on reunifying the country by founding a confederal state on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate the idea and system of the other side.

This totally rules out whether one is subjugated by the other, or not.

Only those who pursue national division can invent the pretext of "subjugation" and so on in order to justify it.

The splittist intention of the south Korean authorities was unmasked to its full measure when Li declared that "There is no other way but peaceful coexistence," crying that the permanent division of Korea must be "recognized" as a hard fact.

South Korea's "peaceful coexistence" doctrine is, in fact, a doctrine of "impossibility of unification." It is a treacherous slogan for keeping divided our country into "two Koreas" forever by obstructing national unity and freezing national division.

The south Korean foreign minister that day bellowed against the north's proposal for Olympic co-sponsorship which is consistent with the basic idea of Olympiad and, furthermore, is a rational step towards rejoining the severed national ties and improving and developing the north-south relations.

This also revealed, after all, their splittist stand in persistently pursuing confrontation and division and plotting for "two Koreas".

Li, in an effort to justify the splittist moves, mumbled that day he hoped that the north would accept the permanent division of the nation as a reality and feel the need to enter the United Nations as time flows.

But it is the most ridiculous mishmash ever heard. We will never enter the United Nations before the reunification of the country because we cannot tolerate the division of our homogeneous nation into two nations and because we regard it our noble national mission to reunify the country by fighting through generations, if we cannot achieve it in our generation, and we will not even feel the need of doing so.

US Mil. Aircraft Lands at Kimpo Airport without Permission

The U.S. military aircraft flying Treasury Secretary James Baker and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker to Seoul for the IBRD/IMF meeting, landed at Kimpo Airport in Seoul without any previous permission, according to south Korean papers.

The Korea Times quoted informed sources at the transportation ministry as saying that the ministry did not receive any application for landing permission, a necessary procedure for military aircraft.

The plane landed at Kimpo Airport, carrying 22 senior U.S. delegates to the financial conference.

The U.S. aircraft was initially scheduled to land at an airbase south of Seoul.

S. Korean Tourists Flee to US

A group of 15 tourists fled at the international airport in Los Angeles late September to immigrate to the United States, according to reports from the U.S.

According to police announcement, five of them were caught by airport security officers immediately on Sept. 27, but 10 other vanished into the city, where 307,000 Koreans are residing.

They were scheduled to take a Korean airplane bound for Seoul to return home after touring Mexico.

They arrived at Los Angeles Airport aboard a Mexicana Airlines plane at night.

While walking towards a boarding entrance for the Korean airplane, under escort by five security officers, they attempted to flee the airport as a group, the police said.

The five tourists apprehended there were departed to south Korea, and the authorities concerned are tracing the 10 others, the papers said.

Crackdown Continues As Anti-"gov." Struggle Gathers Momentum

Gory crackdown is more intensively perpetrated on the broad segments of south Korean society including students, men of culture and even educators.

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan put forth "lenient measures" upon his seizure of power in a bloody coup in 1980, such as a "campus autonomy measure", night curfew lift and the abolition of school uniforms in a bid to present an image of an "open and democratic society".

However, many south Koreans do not recognize the legitimacy of the present Chon "regime" itself as it was not elected according to their will.

Moreover, the ill-famed "KCIA" is left intact, though renamed "NSP", continues attacks on students' movements and dissidents' action against the "government", turning combat police against them to suppress student and labour movements, with the use of other fascist machines which are still alive.

When opposition party NKDP president Li Min U asked some 20,000 Seoulites who gathered to listen to his speech during the last Feb. "general elections", they responded with a loud chorus of "No!" to the Chon junta.

Kim Yong Sam, Co-chairman of the dissident organization Council for Promotion of Democracy, accused of Chon Du Hwan in Tokyo on his way back to south Korea from the United States, saying that Chon strictly control mass media so that people cannot know what's happening at home or abroad.

These facts show that a "free and open society" which Chon advocates is far from being realized in south Korea, unless the Chon junta guarantees a direct presidential election through which a true representative of the people will be elected.

* * *

Some 100,000 strong police force were hurled into Seoul as massive student demonstrations were held one after another against the annual meetings of IMF/IBRD, according to an AP report from Seoul.

The anti-"government" struggle of students and people of various circles was being expanded and intensified as the two international financial meetings opened in Seoul.

During the period south Korea was placed under strict police control as dissident figures were placed under house arrest, students massively arrested and opposition organizations searched at random.

On October 5, the Alliance of the Popular Movement for Democracy was searched by police as it distributed leaflets opposing the hosting of the IMF/IBRD meetings in Seoul.

The dissident organization in its leaflet called upon the citizens to hold a popular meeting to denounce the "debt-ridden Chon regime" for its anti-popular economic policy.

Earlier on Oct. 2, police seized some 100 copies of "Voice of Seoul" published by the Alliance of the Popular Movement for Democracy and Unification, following the September 27 search of the office, when some 140 copies of No. 10 of its organ were confiscated, according to reports by south Korean papers.

Meanwhile, two teachers and an editor of Silchon Literature were prosecuted after being arrested in August on charges of writing articles critical of the education policy of south Korea, publishing and distributing anti-"government" printed matter.

On October 12, the Inchon District Criminal Court demanded prison terms from 3 to 5 years and 6 months of 8 workers of the Pupyong Factory of Daewoo Automobile Company.

They were among some 2,000 workers of the factory who waged a sit-in strike demanding a wage hike in mid-April.

In the crackdown on the workers, some 1,000 armed police were mobilized to disperse the fighting workers, and the leaders were savagely treated.

On October 10, the Director of the General Affairs Department of the Federation of the Popular Buddhist Movement and 4 university students were arrested on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration" as they held a demonstration and scattered anti-"government" leaflets on a street in Seoul on Oct. 8.

The next day, the Donggwang Publishing House in Seoul was raided as it planned to bring out Kim Ji Ha's satirical poem "Ojok" (Five Traitors) and the paper moulds were also seized. ("Ojok" aroused a big stir in Seoul upon its publication in the late 70s as it sharply satirized the privileged, ruling groups and comprador capitalists in south Korea.)

Mil. Exercises Continuously Conducted

Another military exercise was carried out in south Korea in spite that Pyongyang claims it as the one to darken the atmosphere of even proceeding north-south dialogue.

The war game called "civilian defence training" was conducted in cities and set-ups, major industrial establishments and traffic vantage points in south Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Meanwhile, a number of south Korean troops, police and civilians were mobilized in a "defence exercise to cope with the chemical, biological and radioactive warfare" in which some 5,000 students and citizens at a high school in Kangnam district, Seoul, mobilized.

Earlier on October 12, an "exhibition exercise against low altitude infiltration" was conducted with the mobilization of army units on the pretext of "threat of southward invasion".

A ground joint exercise for the third quarter year was also conducted at the outset of September by mobilizing a ground unit of south Korean army and "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces," according to a radio report from Seoul.

All these exercise were carried out under the stereotyped slogan of "threat of invasion" in an atmosphere reminiscent of actual combat.

21 AH-1S Copters to Be Sold to S. Korea

The U.S. Defence Department informed Congress on September 9 that it has tentatively approved arms sales to south Korea, West Germany, Britain and Pakistan, according to an AP report from Washington.

The Pentagon made public that south Korea is being offered 21 AH-1S Cobra attack helicopters equipped with TOW anti-tank missiles for an estimated $178 million, the report said.

That sale will be overseen by the army and prime contractors will be Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. of Fort Worth, Tex., and the Lycoming Division of the AVCO Corp. in Stratford, Conn., AP said.

The largest united demonstration since the beginning of a new semester staged by students of 6 universities in Seoul on September 5 calls for stop of crackdown upon the democratization movement.

The demonstrating students are led by Ho In Hoe, chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of the General Student Federation. (Chungang Ilbo dated September 6)

Total of 2,600 Students Of 13 Univs. Stage Demos.

A total of about 2,600 students of 13 universities waged fierce anti-"government" demonstrations in Seoul and Anyang, Kyonggi Province on October 11, clashing with the tear-gas firing riot police, according to Dong-A Ilbo dated Oct. 12.

In Seoul some 500 students of Seoul National, Sung Kyun Kwang, Chungang and Tongguk universities and Sukmyong Women's University gathered at Seoul National University campus, where they held the 4th meeting of the southern district council of the National Federation of Students and adopted a "declaration of popular struggle to overthrow the dictatorship and win a democracy-oriented constitutional revision," the paper said.

After an hour-long meeting, the students staged a satirical drama ridiculing the Chon junta's market-opening policy and the annual meetings of IMF/IBRD, said the one of the most influential paper in south Korea.

The students who joined in the meeting marched to the Daerim-dong, Yongdungpo district at around 6:00 p.m. and staged a 3-hour long on-street demonstration, calling for "We Oppose Economic Subjugation!", "Withdraw Debt-ridden Regime!" and other anti-"government" slogans, according to the report.

Students of Korea and Yonsei universities joined in the demonstration.

Students exchanged volleys of petrol bombs and stones with the tear-gas firing police when they clashed with them on a street, according to the paper.

That day, nearly 2,000 students of 7 universities in Seoul including the University of Foreign Studies, Tongguk, Sogang and Kukmin universities and Sangmyong Women's College reportedly held anti-"government" meetings and demonstrations on their campuses and on streets nearby.

On the evening of that day students of several universities including the Aju Institute of Technology in Angyang, Kyonggi Province, and Sung Kyun Kwan University joined in their ranks in an anti-"government" demonstration.

Police arrested a total of 438 students on the spot or through searches around the campuses, reports said.

On October 14, some 500 students of Seoul City University staged an on-campus demonstration at around 3:00 p.m. calling for such slogans as "Down with the Debt-ridden Regime!" and so on, according to south Korean papers.

They clashed with riot police when they tried to dash out to street and staged a 2-hour long street demonstration.

Meanwhile, more than 150 students of Yonsei University staged an on-street demonstration at Shincho Rotary, Sodaemun district, Seoul, at around 9:00 a.m. on Oct. 16, chanting anti-"government" slogans such as "Down with the Debt-ridden Regime," according to the Dong-A Ilbo report.

The student marched 100 m around Tonggyo-dong, distributing about 200 leaflets titled "Letter to Patriotic Citizens," the report said.

Police arrested some 10 students and are investigating them.

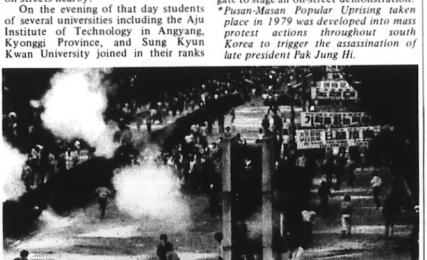
Meanwhile, on October 16, more than 600 students of 5 universities including Pusan, Dong-A and Dongwi universities gathered to hold 6th anniversary meeting of Pusan-Masan Popular Uprising at around 3:00 p.m. on Pusan University campus, according to south Korean papers.

They chanted "Let's Gain Democratic Constitutional Revision!", "Guarantee the People's Living!" and other anti-"government" slogans.

The anniversary was also celebrated by some 100 students of Inchon University that day with a meeting held under the title of the Rally to Safeguard National Independence.

They fiercely clashed with riot police for about 50 minutes when they attempted to get out of the university gate to stage an on-street demonstration.

**Pusan-Masan Popular Uprising taken place in 1979 was developed into mass protest actions throughout south Korea to trigger the assassination of late president Pak Jung Hi.*



Students demonstrations are staged almost everyday since the start of a new semester in opposition to the hosting of IMF/IBRD meetings in Seoul. Photo is the scene of an anti-"government" demonstration staged at Yonsei University participated by a total of about 2,000 students from 6 universities in Seoul on September 24. (Kyonghyang Shinmun dated Sept. 25)

684 Die Due to Industrial Accidents, 14.9% Rise

According to an announcement by the south Korean labour ministry, 684 workers died, and 4,777 injured at the nation's factories and business firms during the first half of this year owing to industrial accidents.

This was disclosed by the authorities in a report on industrial accidents covering 69,216 business establishments throughout south Korea as of the end of June.

The report says that the number of accidents rose 14.9%, with the number of workers invalued increasing 9% over the same corresponding period of last year.

The report also classifies the victims of accidents by industrial sectors 13,020 sub-assembly or assembly workers; 11,860 metal-products and machine building workers; 6,368 transportation, storehouse and communication workers; 3,496 the mining industry workers; 3,725 primary metal manufacturing industry workers.

"The Performing Twins On A Greasy Pole": FEER

The Far Eastern Economic Review in its September 26, 1985 issue carried an article, saying that south Korea is now the highest stakes gambler of the four Asian NICs. (Newly Industrialized Countries)

The Hong Kong-based economic magazine says that growth projections, set at the beginning of the year, will not be reached, and there are no clear signs of revival abroad.

Follow the excerpts from the article:

For two of Asia's star economic performers, 1985 is turning out to be a year of doubt. South Korea and Taiwan, whose economies burst out of the recession of the early 1980s in 1983, fuelled mainly by a dramatic upswing for their exports in the US, are now coping with slower export growth and actual declines in some areas. Exports are a matter of survival for both countries, accounting for around a half of their (slowing) economies. Growth projections, set at the beginning of the year, will not be reached, and there are no clear signs of revival abroad.

Government officials and businessmen in Seoul and Taipei are talking of slower growth rates for several years to come, while the protectionist arguments in Washington appear to be gaining political ground. The collapse of South Korea's sixth-largest "chaebol," the Kukje group, and a financial scandal of unprecedented proportions in Taiwan (over the Cathay group) have cast long shadows over both economies, and contributed to the belief among many that internal structural problems, as well as external factors are partly responsible for the slowdown in exports.

Of the four Asian NICs, South Korea is the highest stakes gambler. It has financed 15 years average real annual growth in GNP of 7.75% since 1970 by a dramatic build-up in foreign debt, to the point where it is now the world's fouth-largest debtor nation. It is this US$43 billion or so of external borrowing, of which some 35% is short term, which limits South Korea's freedom of manoeuvre compared with relatively unborrowed Taiwan. The Seoul government cannot allow its current policy of steady depreciation of the won (to retain export competitiveness) to go too far without risking an increase in the debt-service burden (already very high if the short term component of debt is included) as well as a rise in inflation. Yet exports must be boosted if the current-account deficits, and thus future (deficit-financing borrowing), are to be held in check.

World Bank is pushing Seoul meanwhile to diversify the 10 products lines which currently make up 70% of its exports, and to emphasise consumer goods more. The bank has also noted a "slip toward protectionism" in South Korea itself – higher tariffs and items being added to quota lists – and its pressing for their removal to further boost South Korea's export competitiveness.

Even so, the economy must slow down it seems to prevent real GNP growth falling from 7.6% in 1984 to around 6% this year and even lower in 1986, according to stockbrokers Phillips & Drew.

Neither country seems able to hold down its imports from Japan, which are largely made up of the capital goods from which the finished goods, exported to the US, are manufactured. Thus, in a sense South Korea and Taiwan have been unwilling players in the deepening US-Japanese trade conflict: by further exacerbating the US trade deficit with their exports, and adding to the Japanese trade surplus with their imports.

South Korea has responded to the downturn in trade with a host of measures to boost exports and the local economy, both of which have slowed down faster than Taiwan's. Taipei's response to the country's economic slowdown has been much slower.

In both countries, the export slowdown which began late last year and has continued through 1985 so far has been evenly spread over many different sectors, according to trade figures for the first seven months. South Korea's overall balance-of-payments deficit widened to US$1.63 billion in the first seven months of this year, compared with US$1.33 billion in the comparable period of 1984. Particularly marked has been the fall in overseas demand for light industrial goods, such as textiles, footwear, plywood and wood products, and electronics. At the same time, demand for heavy industrial goods such as ships, and iron and steel products has also slowed. Two bright spots in both countries have been exports of machinery and chemicals.

The US is the centre of both countries' export concerns, and the news coming across the Pacific is hardly promising at this stage. In the first seven months, exports to the US were down 2% for each country. The consumer spending spree in the US, which sucked in so many imports in 1983 and 1984, appears to be slowing along with overall economic activity, bringing orders down. Meanwhile, protectionist sentiment in Washington has reached such a pitch that a number of measures pending in the US Congress, notably the Jenkins Bill on textiles which could cut textiles exports from both countries by a third (REVIEW, 12 Sept.), and talk of a blanket surcharge on imports loom as strong possibilities in the future.

(To be continued)

South Korean miners taken out of the workplace after seriously injured by an industrial disaster. They barely escaped from death due to self-sacrificing rescue activities by their colleagues. (Seoul Shinmun dated Nov. 16, 1983)

Director Shin Active in Film Producing

— Japanese Cinema Critic Meets Mr. Shin and Ms. Choe at Moscow F F —

A Japanese cinema critic, Shirai Yoshio, met Shing Sang Ok and his wife Choe Un Hui at the Moscow film festival held in July where Ms. Choe was awarded the "best acting" prize (gold prize) for her performance in "Salt".

The couple are now actively engaged in film production after leaving south Korea.

In his meeting with Mr. Shirai, Shin discussed his idea and attitude, and his future film production plans.

Follow excerpts from Mr. Shirai's article carried by Chosen Jiho:

It was Chosen Jiho (Japanese language Korean paper published by Choson Sinbo) that offered me a chance to get in touch with Mr. Shin Sang Ok at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival this summer.

The "Emissary Unreturned" directed and screenplayed by General Director Shin Sang Ok and Deputy Director Choe Un Hui was on show in Japan independently.

My criticism of the movie was carried in full in the Sept. 3, 1984 issue of the paper.

Mr. Shin who had read my criticism went out of his way to call on me at a hotel in Moscow. Then he said "I thank you for evaluating my work favorably at that time even though you didn't know why and how the cinema came to be shot by me... You understood what I had conceived in my mind so correctly ..."

Born in Chongjin-city, North Hamgyong Province, in 1926, he went to Japan to study oil painting at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts.

So we spoke Japanese. He spoke quite good Japanese. He looked healthy with a sunburnt face. Tall and slim, he was a soft-mannered man.

He really seemed to be a very energetic international artist who had lived a checkered life.

"After World War II, I returned to Korea and found it was difficult to earn my living only by painting. So I entered the cinema world to be in charge of its art section. Yet in those days, movies are in Korea went in its first stage of development. In fact it was an embryonic stage. What was most important in screening was that whether the picture was clear or the volume of recorded sound was audible enough, and so forth.

Then I came to think that I had had better do shooting works and a director's work, and at last committed myself to full-length film production activity. I used to draw paintings, so it was easy for me to express things in pictures", he said.

Encounter with Northern Republic of Korea

He made his debut in 1951 as a director with his work "Bad Night". After that he produced more than 100 films and came to be known as one of the most prominent film directors in south Korea. At the same time he became a successful film enterpriser who operated a large studio and a movie school in one of the suburbs of Seoul.

I was able to see the video films of some of the movies directed by Shin: "Mother and Visitor in an Annex", "Red Scarf", "Relics of the Li Dynasty". They were all works which depicted the spiritual climate and human dramas of Korea with his distinguished technique.

What then made him give up his country and escape to a foreign country?

"It was impossible for me to produce a serious 'film' under the helpless capitalist system brought out by the long term corrupt 'regime'," he said.

At first, Ms. Choe Un Hui, the most well-known actress in south Korea who had starred in most of Shin's films and was his good partner, vanished suddenly in 1978 via Hong Kong.

Ms. Choe Un Hui performs the heroin which was awarded "best acting" prize at 14th Moscow International Film Festival.

Following her, a half year later, Director Shin himself disappeared via Hong Kong.

It was said that the couple intended to produce a film in Hong Kong, West Germany or the U.S. However, they accepted Mr. Kim Jong Il's request, young leader of the DPRK.

Mr. Kim said, "I have a great concern about your ability to produce films. Your works so far are reposited in our country's film library. What about co-producing a new film with our country?"

"I would be a liar if I say I felt no fear about the request, because I was from south Korea where communists were called as devils.

... It was the biggest decision in my life," he said. Thus, he started active film production work in cooperation with the DPRK in Vienna and Budapest where Shin's film offices were established.

He achieved sucess in such films as the "Emissary Unreturned", "A Runaway", "Song of Chun Hyang", "Salt" from 1984 to '85. The "Emissary Unreturned" was awarded a director's prize at the Calrovy Vary International Film Festival, and "Salt" a best actress prize (gold prize) at the Moscow film festival.

In Anticipation of Korea's Reunification

"In the past, I had been engaged in film production in south Korea, and today I have been producing new films in cooperation with north Korea. So, what I can do in future, I think, is to create a new film based on the image of reunification of the fatherland. I had a plan to have movie men both from north and south shoot a film titled 'Long Live! Freedom' respectively, on the basis of episodes from their histories and merge them together into one film," he said.

Ms. Choe Un Hui, once known as a beautiful super-star, became the director of the "Emissary Unreturned", and maintained her status as an experienced character actress in "A Runaway" and "Salt".

On the other hand, Shin Sang Ok told me about his future plan, saying he would develop his film creation activities on an international scale.

The following 4 films are planned or are being produced by Shin Films: a hisoric spectacle film, "Genghis Khan", will be shot from an Asian viewpoint in cooperation with the DPRK, China, Japan and east European countries: a musical story of a Korean legend "Legend of Chim Chong" will be filmed in cooperation with Austrian movie men who produced "Never Ending Story": a political drama, "Power and Intrigue", which will be shot in central and south American countries, with European star : a film on an ancient Korean monster "Pu Ga Sal" will be shot with Japanese movie crew in China.

I'd like to follow with great interest the film producing activity of Director Shin Sang Ok and Deputy Director Choe Un Hui who were born in Asia and have an cosmopolitan outlook.

Night of Sino-Korean Friendship Concert Given

The "Night of Sino-Korean Friendship Concert" was held at the embassy of the People's Republic of China in Tokyo on the evening of Oct. 12.

The concert started after a message of Chairman Han Dok Su of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was read. In his message, he expressed his gratitude to China's warm hospitality given to the students of Kobe Korean High School and a delegation of Korean Youths from Japan, who visited China in August and September this year, respectively.

After Chairman Han Dok Su's message, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Chang So Dae made a speech.

The concert consisted of solos, choruses and concerts by the students of Chosun University, Tokyo Korean High School, Li Chang Min of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupes, Chon Wol Son of the Union of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan.

Chinese students studying in Japan sung Korean and Chinese songs.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to DPRK (Sep. 6-17)

Sep. 6

* A Chinese newspaper delegation headed by Wang Wen, Director of the All-China Journalists Association.

* A delegation of the Chiba Prefectural Joint Council of Trade Unions of Japan headed by Chairman Ihara Kansuke.

* A delegation of the members of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly of Japan headed by its member Asakura Kaoru.

* A delegation of researchers of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Kamakura Takao, Director of the Board of the IIJI.

Sep. 7

* Vasilka Nikiforova and her family residing in Sofia, Bulgaria.

* A delegation of the Mongolian Peace Committee headed by B. Kigden, member of the Central Control Commission of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and presidium member of the Mongolian Peace Committee.

* A delegation of socialist working youth of Luxemburg headed by Marc Zanussi, member of the Leadership of the Socialist Workers' Party of Luxemburg and General Secretary of the Socialist Youth of Luxemburg.

(Continued on page 7)

Sketches from Mural Paintings of Koguryo

By Kim Han Mun

4. Graceful Creature in the Air

"Flying Fairy" (from Anak Tumulus No. 2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

5)"Flying Fairy"(from Anak Tumulus No. 2)

What is distinctly beautiful among the mural paintings of Koguryo is the picture of a "Flying Fairy," drawn on the eastern wall of Anak Tumulus No. 2, which is believed to have been built in the end of the 5th century.

The sweet and gentle eyes, round cheeks and lovely red lips look very attractive.

Though badly damaged, the mellow colour of her skin still remains and her dress still waves softly and beautifully in the wind in the picture.

Though small, the mural painting on the plastered wall gives a sense of assurance.

She holds a lotus-shape red tray in her extended right hand and strews its petals with her left hand. The flying fairy in the room of the deceased looks full of benevolence.

The atmosphere around the picture makes us almost forget that it is only two feet square.

Sharp and soft lines are drawn vividly in touches of slender brushes in Indian ink. Especially, her lithe fingers are surprisingly impressive.

In many parts, you can see samples of the excellent art of drawing with one stroke of the brush. It bears some resemblances to the art which tries to hide sharp lines of bones when drawing human or animals.

Through this picture, we can see how their demand in the formative arts of Koguryo mural painters was. In this we can feel the rich sensitivity, spirit and excellent ability of the unknown painter who drew this picture. Colouring is also superb.

The paintings of processions and hunting seem to express the life of Koguryo people and the characteristics of their arts while the paintings of flying fairies and women show well their other characteristics – their refined sensitivity and gentleness.

Paintings with these different characteristics decorate the tumulus built in memory of the deceased.

While I was enchanted by the richness of the flying fairy and the strength of the hunters, my thoughts turned to the intensive and gentle curves of the Four Gods' pictures of Kangso, famous paintings in the last days of the Koguryo Period.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

* A Portuguese delegation for the study of the Juche Idea of Lisbon University.
* Errki Niskanen, Professor of Helsinki University of Finland.
* A Soviet state planning committee delegation headed by Vice Chairman V. Ye. Biryukov.
* A Soviet Maritime Provincial friendship delegation headed by Anatoli Lisurenko, First Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Provincial Soviet.
* A delegation of the GDR-Korea Friendship Kripena Agricultural Cooperative.

Sep. 8

* A delegation of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force headed by Li Lianxiu, Commander of the Headquarters of the Police Force.
* An art troupe of the chinese people's Armed Police Force headed by Gu Tiankui, Director of its political department.

Sep. 9

* A delegation of educational personel of the Soviet Army headed by Vladimir Nikodimov, Section Chief of the General Educational Department of the Ministry of Defence.
* A delegation of the Trade Union Centre of Cuba headed by Rene Penalver Valdes, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Second Secretary of the centre.
* A Montreuil City, France, friendship delegation headed by Raphael Gregorei, Deputy Mayor of the city.

Sep. 10

* A delegation of Voz Da Unidade, the Organ of the Communist Party of Brazil, headed by Josao Batista Aveline, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil and Editor-in-Chief of Voz Da Unidade.
* Industrialist Kawakatsu Ten, Chairman of the Board and President of the Nankai Electric Railway Co., Ltd. Japan, and his party.

Sep. 13

* A delegation of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China headed by Director Ma Yuzhen.
* A delegation of the Foreign Languages Publication Bureau of China headed by Vice Director Yang Yuchi.

Sept. 14

* The Czechoslovak State Song and Dance Troupe headed by Director Blasky Milcap.

Sep. 15

* A delegation of the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute of China headed by Vice President Liu Zhenquan.

Sep. 16

* A party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Dohlus, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.
* A light industry delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Deputy Minister of Light Industry Erika Florich Lieberwirth.
* A delegation of Novo Vreme, the theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Deputy Chief Editor Vasil Vichev.
* A delegation of the Trade Unions International of Workers in the Metal Industry headed by Secretary General Alain Stern.

(KCNA)

Sports and Culture

New Books off the Press

PYONGYANG October 8 (KCNA) – Over 30 kinds of books have been published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10, 1945).

The Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House put out "Kim Il Sung Works" vols. 29 and 30, "History of the Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung", "History of the Three-Revolution Movement", etc.

The Publishing House of Literature and Art brought out "Dear Mountains and Rivers of the Fatherland" by Pak Yu Hak, fourth part, and "Azalea" by Li Jong Ryol, fifth part, of the novel "On the Road of Loyalty" based on the revolutionary activities of comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

It also published a collection of poems "Tens of Thousands of Ri Long Road of Glory" singing of the 40 year history of the Workers' Party of Korea, a collection of works "The Party Is Our Mother", a collection of songs "Glory to the Workers' Party of Korea" and the picture album "Immortal Tower" showing the Tower of Juche idea, the Arch of Triumph and other monumental edifices.

Dictionaries of various kinds such as "Construction Dictionary" (1) and "Atomic Power Dictionary" have been brought out by the Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House.

The Kumsong Youth Publishing House put out the collection of works "Our Beloved Fatherland" and a historical novel "Rim Gok Jong, Boss of Chongsok Valley", and the Working People's Organizations Publishing House, the Industrial Publishing House and other publishing houses also brought out many books.

Int'l Boxing Tournament for "Berlin Prize"

PYONGYANG October 12 (KCNA) – DPRK boxers carried off 3 gold and 1 silver medals at the International Boxing Tournament for "Berlin Prize" held in the capital of the German Democratic Republic from October 2 to 7, according to a report.

Paek Yong Nam, Chon Gwang Ho and Kim Myong Chon came first respectively in the 48, 51 and 57 kg categories and Li Dong Won second in the 57 kg category.

World Free-Style Wrestling Champion

PYONGYANG October 14 (KCNA) –Korean wrestler Kim Chol Hwan finished first in the finals of the 48 kg category at the World Free-style Wrestling Championships held in Budapest on October 12 to win the world title, according to a report.

Soccer Games on 37th Anniversary of DPRK Founding

PYONGYANG October 3 (KCNA) – Soccer games celebrating the 37th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were held over September 15-30 in Chongjin, Hamhung, Pukchong and Kangso.

Footballers of central and local sports teams participated in the games.

The competing teams were divided into first, second and third classes.

The Amnokgang Team finished the winner in the first-class games held in Chongjin and Hamhung, the Ryongaksan team in the second-class games held in Kangso and the April 25 Team in the third-class games held in Pukchong.

12th World Callisthenic Championships

PYONGYANG October 15 (KCNA) – Korean girls finished the runner-up in the group event at the 12th World Callisthenic Championships, according to a report.

Aces from 35 countries competed in the championships which was held in Valladolid, Spain, from October 10 to 13.

The Korean girls moved up to the fierce finals with topnotch European rivals after going through two rounds of preliminaries and placed second with 39,575 points.

Choson Sinbo Celebrates 40th Birthday

A banquet to celebrate the 40th birthday of Choson Sinbo, a Korean-language daily published here, was given at Chinzan-so in Tokyo on October 18.

President Kim Il Sung sent a congratulatory letter on October 10 to reporters, editors and employees of Choson Sinbo.

It was 40 years ago October 10 that Choson Sinbo was published as the organ of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Some 300 guests from 13 countries attended the banquet. Among them were journalists from major Japanese and American newspapers and wire services and embassy officials here.

On the morning of October 18, thousands of Koreans in the Kanto area gathered at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo to mark the 40th anniversary of the publication of Choson Sinbo.

"Quarterly Country Risk Survey: Republic of Korea" (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Ministry of Culture and Information recently seized over 300 book titles suspecting them of spreading that curiously Korean crime of "groundless rumors". (Groundless rumours were defined by a distinguished Korean professor as rumours everyone knew to be true but no-one was allowed to print). Along with marxist literature, books by government lawmakers and apologia for the present president were seized. Later it was admitted only about 30 titles were suspected.

Even the government Korean Herald pointed out in an editorial that it would be better if officials did their homework first. What is new is that the publishers and book sellers have challenged the right of the Government to take such action in the courts, almost the first time that the law has been used in a civil rights case. A number of other suits for wrongful arrest and legal challenges to the Government have been filed, which may be the beginning of a new era in civil liberties in Korea.

In late July the MCUI went further, ordering police to seize part of an exhibition of Minjung "Masses" paintings on the grounds that art was being used for political purposes. This action has aroused artistic circles and portrayed Korea in an extremely bad international light. It is an issue which could easily backfire on the Government.

If the students have been doubly active this year, the labor movement has been even more active. In the first 24 days of May alone, 90 labor disputes were reported to the Ministry of Labor, compared with 41 last year. In April and in June there were major strikes in two Daewoo plants, Daewoo Motors and Daewoo Apparel. Strikes in the plants of these really big conglomerates are exceptionally rare, and to have two in the same group suggests serious problems in labor-management relations.

In both cases the strikes were the results of the attempt by management to fire union activists, as a response to demands for higher wages. The union activists frequently turn out to be drop out students with a high level of political motivation. But western reporters who have met the fired activists say that they are dedicated to improving working conditions in their plants, rather than part of a sinister political plot.

The Daewoo Apparel strike and several others in the same industrial region of Seoul were broken up in scenes of exceptional violence by non-union workers. The Government seems content to let the originators of the violence go unpunished. However, the Ministry of Labor has investigated these strikes and fined 10 companies for violations of the Labor Law in their labor practices.

We see rising labor unrest as a serious problem of the coming months. It is serious because it is a challenge to the confucian paternalism of the Korean employer which constitutes not merely labor confrontation, but a confrontation of values.

At the root of government alarm about students and artists is their fear of a value confrontation between the general population and the ruling group. While all the population has done well out of Korea's economic growth, the traditional elite has maintained its hold on power, wealth and status. It has done so by enforcing traditional social controls which are threatened in the work place and in such social disputes as the Mok-dong squatters riots of March-April. On the surface a typical squatters resettlement issue, the severity of the dispute and the tensions revealed suggest a deterioration in confidence in the Government.

In this light, the recent findings of neglect in flood defences in western Seoul (a scene of rioting last fall) will reinforce the undermining of authority. Recognizing these as important issues in risk analysis we have inserted two new measures in our model to measure rural and urban social dissatisfaction.

Law and order problems, especially juvenile crime, continue to catch the headlines. Violent crime in 1984 was up 5% over 1983. The Government is giving serious attention to the problems of unemployed juveniles, but has no better solution than in western countries where similar problems exist. The scale of unemployment is discussed in section IIb, but it is acknowledged to be especially large among young people, who are also a group most exposed to the dream of western consumerism.

II. DOMESTIC ECONOMIC PROGNOSIS

IIa. *Overview of the Economy*

No one now believes that the growth target of 7.5% can be reached. On July 13, the official estimate was revised to 6%–7%. Since it is accepted that growth in the first half will not be above 5%, the Government remains optimistic about the second half of the year. Most domestic commentators are saying that an overall growth of 6% in 1985 will be the best that can be hoped for. The DPM is still saying if everyone made his best effort, then 7% will be possible.

In short, this is not a good year for Korea and poses a basic policy dilemma. Whether the Government should go for growth, or stick to the stabilization policy? Current indications suggest government policy will veer towards stabilization unless poor economic performance begins to cause serious concern about political stability. Much of this stems from wrongheaded concern about the size of the current account deficit. As will be reported in section IIIc, the problem is one of a downturn in invisible trade where conventional government thinking is inapplicable.

There is, however, a more serious long term problem. Government Planners state that Korea needs to provide 4-500,000 new jobs every year to prevent unemployment rising. In fact although 300,000 jobs were created in 1981 and 400,000 in 1982, less than 100,000 were created in 1983, and 100,000 lost in 1984 (despite high economic growth).

Although the unemployment rate officially dropped from 4.1% in 1983 to 3.8% in 1984, the economic participation rate also dropped from 55.8% to 53.9%. About 800,000 people have been transferred from unemployed to economically inactive, and the true unemployment rate for non-farm households thus rises to 1.3 million, or 11.2%. This accounts for the rise of juvenile crime which continues and is the real cost of the tight money policy.

It is admitted that unemployment amongst the young is high. Newspapers state that 25% of new college graduates from provincial universities cannot get jobs. This level of unemployment did not increase dramatically during the first four months of 1985 using all measures although official unemployment estimates for non-farm households rose from 4.7% in 1984 to 5.2% for April 1985, and from 4.2% in May 1984 to 4.4% in May 1985. Rural unemployment in May was up from 0.5% in 1984 to 0.9% in 1985.

Confusion about policy making within the economy stems partly from inadequate analysis of figures and partly from the use of inappropriate indicators. The leading indicators are unweighted, thus there is no relationship to proportionality of contribution to the economy. Thus the leading business index, after declining 1.7% January to March, rose 1.5% in April. This was despite the fact that LCs were actually down. Yet LCs are the only leading indicator which measures export performance, all the rest covering the domestic economy.

IIb. *Domestic Economy*

There are signs in late June that this momentum is being lost and industrial production fell by 0.6% that month. Speculative items such as the premiums at which businesses are cutting back on entertainment, and even the well-to-do finally seem to be feeling the pinch, since for instance membership of the prestigious Seoul Country Club is now changing hands for 37 million won instead of 45 million won (US$50,000). All property values throughout the country, except in the centre of Seoul, are falling.

Regional economies are doing badly led by Kwangju and Pusan. Business failure has been especially intense in these cities. Profits of all listed companies are down for the first half except machinery and finance companies.

Adding to the problem of regional economies is a drop in rural purchasing power. Beef prices in particular have fallen as urban consumers have switched to lower priced pork, or just reduced meat intake. Cattle prices are extremely important in the rural economy and MAF has been trying to get even tourist hotels to buy domestic meat, saving US$10 million in foreign exchange. Major demonstrations have been held throughout rural areas on the issue of falling livestock prices and the government announced a jajor economic task force to look at the whole problem of the rural economy.

IIIb. *Exchange Reserves and Foreign Debt*

Foreign debt is the major preoccupation of both government policy makers and ordinary citizens. The revised 5th Five Year Plan was supposed to reduce foreign debt sharply, but the ambitious targets in this plan were not reached. Instead the debt has grown and foreign exchange reserves fallen somewhat.

The major issue is that the equivalent of 8.3% of GNP was used to service debt in 1984, i.e. US$6,757 million in principal and interest in 1984. This compares with US$2.33 billion in 1978 and US$5.92 billion in 1983. Debt servicing is not an insuperable problem for Korea if the country can run a modest trade surplus to counterbalance the invisibles deficit. It does, however, curtail the government's room to maneuver.

The debt itself has grown to US$44.281 billion in mid-year from US$43.1 billion at the end of 1984, and foreign exchange reserves had fallen by US$1.065 billion to US$6,656 million at the end of June. **(End)**

(Continued from page 1)

posed to reduce the number of the guards of the Joint Security Area from the present 65 to 20.

We also proposed to restrict the weapons carried by the soldiers active in the MAC headquarters area.

We mean that no one should be allowed to carry a weapon in the Joint Security Area where the guards of both sides stand guard at close distance and that the rifle of a long shooting range should be prohibited and only pistols with a short range be allowed in the headquarters area of the MAC outside the Joint Security Area where they stand guard, far removed from each other.

We also proposed to strictly supervise the implementation of the "proposal for security in and withdrawal of arms from the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission" after it is agreed upon.

Putting forward this proposal, we suggest to assign the duty to supervise and control these practical steps to the joint observer team No. 2 which is in charge of this area according to the Armistice Agreement and fulfilled very well its task of joint investigation when the posts and guards of the two sides were separated in the Joint Security Area right after the "Panmunjom incident" on August 18, 1976.

And we think it desirable to let it be accompanied by the members of the neutral nations supervisory commission for rendering objectivity to its investigation. When an agreement is reached between the two sides for carrying our side's proposal into practice, we expect that the practical security measures would be carried out in two stages – in the first stage the posts and military setups would be destroyed and the number of the guards be cut in the Joint Security Area and they would be disarmed and, after it is checked up, the same step would be taken in the headquarters area.

But, the U.S. side refused to accept our side's proposal. It suggested to introduce a "mutual inspection" system in the joint security area, leaving intact the posts, fortifications, armaments and combat personnel, the factors of tension.

Our side proposed to the U.S. side to hold the 476th meeting of the MAC secretaries at 11:00 October 23, 1985, in order to reduce the difference between the two sides and continue consultation. But the U.S. side said it would give answer later.

(Continued from page 1)

pressed their support for the co-hosting proposal.

The Syrian Olympic Committee in a letter to the President of the IOC said that it fully supported the overture, considered it to be a most just and reasonable proposal issuing from the stand of respecting the Olympic movement and charter, reported the Korean Central News Agency on October 14.

John Ngesi, representative of the African Congress of South Africa in Algeria, in a press statement expressed full support for Pyongyang's proposal and called upon the justice- and peace-loving people and sportsmen of the world to launch an international campaign to realize the proposal, according to a KCNA report dated October 14.

The overture to co-sponsor the 1988 Games in the equal parts of Korea was advanced this year by the DPRK in an effort to prevent the forthcoming Olympiad from a crisis such as occurred in the Los Angeles Games last year, and Olympic Committee officials from Pyongyang and Seoul sit at a table under the IOC auspices to reach a compromise in Lausanne, Switzerland on October 8-9.

(Continued from page 1)

Korea and said it was important for the Korean people themselves to solve their problem without interference from outside.

The Libyan delegate stressed that the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea is the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

The Nepalese delegate declared that the Korean people's desire for national reunification must be realised in a peaceful way free from foreign interference.

The Surinam delegate supported the dialogue between the north and south of Korea and held that Korea must be reunified for the future of Korea and her prosperity.

The Rwandan delegate demanded that the United Nations should recognise the right of divided nations to seek ways and means of achieving reunification without foreign interference or pressure. From this point of view, he declared, Rwanda supports the efforts of the Korean people for national reunification.

Support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification was also voiced by **the delegates of Yemen Arab Republic, Papua New Guinea, Niger, Mali, Iran and Albania.**

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.